THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCES
AND OF STUDYING
THE NATIONAL QUESTION

# The Hungarian Nationality in Romania

MERIDIANE PUBLISHING HOUSE

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# GENERAL DATA

Romania, a state situated in South-Eastern Europe, has a surface of 237,500 sq. km. Her territory is organized, from the administrative point of view, in 39 counties, 236 towns (of which 47 municipalities) and 2,706 communes. The capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the Municipality of Bucharest. At the end of 1975, Romania's population was of 21,352,000 inhabitants [1].

The Romanian national state has been set up during a long historical process, as a consequence of the struggle for the defence of the national being waged along centuries on end by the Romanians on both slopes of the Carpathian mountains — the descendants of the Romanized ancient Dacian population, that has been uninterruptedly living in the Carpathian Danubian territory, a population with the center in Transylvania, and lying at the basis of the formation of the Romanian people. Concurrently with the conclusion of the process of ethnogenesis of the Romanian people, the first Romanian political formations were set up (dukedoms or voivodates) in the territories to the West, South and East of the Carpathians. Following the union of these small formations, the voivodates of Wallachia and Moldavia were created in the 13th—14th centuries. The Romanian state formations of Transylvania followed a different historical evolution due to the penetration of the Magyars in that zone.

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[1] *Communiqué on the Fulfilment of the Single National Plan of Economic and Social Development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the 1971—1975 Period*, "Scînteia", February 4, 1976, p. 4.

The penetration of the Hungarians in Transylvania took place in two big historical stages. The first, before the organization of the Hungarian feudal state (in the 10th century A.D.), when several Hungarian tribes which had arrived within the peoples' migration had settled down alongside the autochtonous population, in the Mureş, Someş and Tîrnave river valleys, facing the resistence of the Romanian and Romanian-Slavic pre-feudal formations. The secretary of King Béla mentions, in his work entitled *Gesta Hungarorum*, the existence, at the end of the 9th century, of such state formations in Crişana, between the rivers Someş and Mureş, led by Menumorut ; in Banat, between the Danube and the Mureş, led by Vlad ; in Transylvania at the springs of the Someş rivers, led by Gelu the Romanian ("Gelou quidam Blacus") [1].

The second stage followed after the formation of the Hungarian feudal state (12th century), when Transylvania became part and parcel of the Hungarian state. The 9th and 10th century old Romanian political institutions determined the organization of Transylvania as well, as a voivodate, an institution characteristic for this territory alone in the entire Hungarian feudal kingdom, giving thus a special, particular character to the land of Transylvania for about four and a half centuries. For the defence of their territories, the Hungarians also used the Szeckler population — a population deriving from Turkic, Oriental elements —, who were living alongside the Hungarians as far back as the times when the latter were still pagan. Fighting in the vanguard of the Hungarian armies, the Szecklers were settled at the borders. Therefore, with the progress of the Hungarian conquests, they can be found first in Bihor, where they lived alongside the Romanians from whom they also learned the art of writing ; later on, (the 12th century), they can be found on the Mureş, and Tîrnave, while at the beginning of the 13th century in the very places they are inhabitting today [2]. The Szecklers en-

[1] *Anonymus quodam Bele regis notarius*, "Gesta Hungarorum". In : G. Popa-Lisseanu, *Izvoarele istoriei României* (The Sources of Romanian History), vol. I, Bucharest, 1934, pp. 23—70 (71—124, translation).

[2] Constantin C. Giurescu and Dinu C. Giurescu, *Istoria Românilor din cele mai vechi timpuri pînă astăzi* (The History of the Romanians since the Oldest Times Up to Our Days), Bucharest, Editura Albatros, 2nd edition, 1975, pp. 187—188.



joyed a specific social and political organization, benefiting and preserving a series of rights and freedoms, since the period of tribal life. This determined the Szecklers to oppose the attempts made by the central Hungarian royal power at turning them into serfs. At the same time, they also played the role of defending the Hungarian Kingdom against the invasions from the East and *not* of fighting against the native population with whom, on the contrary, they concluded military alliances and fought side by side against the invasions of the migratory populations.

The crucial moments marking the struggle of the Romanians for defence and assertion of their national being were the following : The Union of the Romanian Principalities — Moldavia and Wallachia — in January 1859 ; the winning of state independence in 1877 ; the accomplishment of the unitary national state through the union of Bessarabia, Bukovina and Transylvania with Romania in 1918 [1].

The act of the union of Transylvania with Romania was proclaimed by the Great People's Assembly of Alba Iulia (December 1, 1918), and was hailed by the representatives of the Transylvanian Saxon nationality in the assemblies at Mediaş (Convened by the Central Transylvanian Saxon Council and the National Transylvanian Saxon Council on January 8, 1919) and at Timişoara (convened by the Swabians of Banat who had come to the Congress on April 10, 1919), as well as by personalities from among the Hungarian nationality (the writer Kós Károly, leader of a group of Hungarian democratic intellectuals, Jászi Oszkár, former minister of the nationalities in the government of Károlyi Mihály) [2].

After the accomplishment of the national unitary state, Romania had a territory of 295,049 sq. km., and according to the census carried out in 1930, it had a population of

[1] Constantin C. Giurescu, *The Making of the Romanian National Unitary State*, Meridiane Publishing House, Bucharest, 1975.

[2] *Unification of the Romanian National State. The Union of Transylvania with Old Romania.* Under the editorship of : Professor Miron Constantinescu, Professor Ştefan Pascu, Bucharest, Publishing House of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 1971, pp. 301—304.

18,057,028 inhabitants.[1] Out of them 7.9 per cent were Hungarians and 4.1 per cent Germans[2].

On June 26, 1940, following the ultimatum of the Soviet government, Bessarabia, the Northern part of Bukovina and the North-Western part of Dorohoi County were incorporated in the Soviet Union. On August 30, 1940, through the Vienna Diktat signed after the German-Italian arbitrage, the North-Western part of Transylvania was detached (43,492 sq.km.) with a population of 2,667,000 inhabitants (most of them Romanians) and was annexed to Horthy's Hungary[3]. The Vienna Diktat was not recognized by the Allies.

The Peace Treaty concluded in Paris on February 10, 1947 abolished the Vienna Diktat, and the North-Western part of Transylvania was reintegrated within the territory of Romania.

The first population census carried out in the postwar period (1956) records a total population of 17,489,450 inhabitants, of which 9.1 per cent (that is 1,587,675) were Hungarians[4]. The last 1966 census reveals the existence of a total population of 19,103,163 inhabitants, of whom 8.5 per cent (i.e., 1,619,592) were Hungarians[5].

The present social and political configuration of the Romanian state is defined by the Constitution adopted by the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1965, which consecrates the sovereign, independent and unitary character of the Romanian state, the inalienable and indivisible character of her territoy in which all power is vested in the entire people.

The supreme body of state power is the Grand National Assembly, formed of deputies elected by all the country's citizens, irrespective of nationality for a five-year term through universal, equal, direct and secret vote. The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania — elected by the Grand National Assembly — is the head of state and represents state power in the country's domestic and international relations.

The local bodies of state power are the county, municipal, town and commune people's councils, made up of deputies.

In connection with the situation of the co-inhabiting nationalities, the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania[1] stipulates the following :

*Art. 17.* "The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, irrespective of their nationality, race, sex or religion shall have equal rights in all fields of economic, political, juridical, social and cultural life.

The State shall guarantee the equal rights of the citizens. No restriction of these rights and no difference in their exercise on the grounds of nationality, race, sex or religion shall be permitted.

Any attempt at establishing such restrictions, nationalist-chauvinist propaganda, and at fomentation of racial or national hatred shall be punished by law".

*Art. 22.* "In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the co-inhabiting nationalities shall be assured the free use of their mother tongue as well as books, newspapers, periodicals, theatres and education at all levels in their own languages. In territorial-administrative units also inhabited by population of non-Romanian nationality, all bodies and institutions shall use in speech and in writing the language of the nationality concerned and shall appoint officials from its ranks or from among other citizens who know the language and way of life of the local population".

The provisions of the Constitution are explained and developed in many laws and normative acts (*see* Annex No. 1).

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[1] *General Census of Romania's Population of December 29, 1930*, published by the Institute of Statistics in 1938, Vol. I, p. XXIV.

[2] *Op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. XXIV.

[3] *Chronological History of Romania*, Bucharest, Editura Enciclopedică Română, 1974, p. 340.

[4] *Population Census of 1956*, published by the Central Board of Statistics, pp. 4 and 556.

[5] *Population and Dwellings Census of March 15, 1966*, published by the Central Board of Statistics, Vol. I, pp. 153, 154, and 158. The next census of Romania's population will take place in 1977.

[1] *Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania*, Bucharest, Meridiane Publishing House, 1975, pp. 8—9.

# PARTICIPATION OF THE POPULATION OF HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY IN THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE OF ROMANIA

In virtue of the principles laid down in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, all the country's citizens, irrespective of nationality, participate with equal rights and obligations in the entire political, economic and social life of the country. Out of the total number of deputies elected to the Grand National Assembly (349 in 1974), 29 (i.e., 8.3 per cent) are Hungarians. From the total of 51,441 deputies elected to the county, municipal, town and commune people's councils, 3,774, i.e., 7.3 per cent are Hungarians [1].

The citizens of Hungarian nationality are members with full rights and act according to their convictions and interests in all the organizations and organisms of the political and social system of Romania : The Romanian Communist Party, the General Trade Union Confederation in Romania, the Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Handicraft and Consumption Cooperation, the Union of Communist Youth, the Communist Students' Association in Romania, the Women's organizations, the Writers', Composers', Fine Artists' and Journalists' Unions, the associations of the men of science, of the teaching staff and the cinemamen, a.s.o. With a view to ensuring the adequate organizational frame for taking council with all social categories, with all citizens, on the main problems of the home and foreign policy of Romania, in the same year, county people's councils of the Hungarian nationality were set up in the counties with a more numerous Hungarian population, councils which, at the all-country level, are represented by the Council of the Working People of Hungarian Nationality (similar councils exist also for other co-inhabiting nationalities).

[1] *Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania*, Second Part, No. 2, Wednesday 19th of March 1975, p. 1.



Alongside all the other political organisms, professional, mass, public and cooperative organizations, the Council of the Working People of Hungarian Nationality is part of the Socialist Unity Front, a permanent political organism with a representative character, set up through free and voluntary adhesion in 1968. The SUF is fulfilling a series of functions among which there are : participation in the working out and discussion of the plans of the country's economic and social development ; organization of electoral campaigns and nomination of candidates for election of deputies to the bodies of state power ; organization of discussions on the draft laws and decisions, taking council with the citizens on the problems concerning the development of the country, of the counties, of the localities ; coordination and guidance of the public control activity ; coordination of the cultural-educational activity and of spreading scientific knowledge ; development and maintainance of relations with similar organisms in other countries.

Romania's entire economic and social development is the result of the joint efforts of all her citizens, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and of other nationalities. In its national policy, the Romanian state attaches great importance to the economic and social development of the counties that have co-inhabiting nationalities, within the general frame of an intense and harmonious development of the entire national economy.

In keeping with the local possibilities, with the general orientations for a rational distribution of the productive forces on the entire territory of the country, the main indicators of the economic activity developed, in the counties with a more numerous Hungarian nationality, as follows :

*Table 1*

| COUNTY | Gross industrial output 1975/1965 per cent | Investment 1975/1965 | Average number of personnel | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Industry | | Constructions | | 1975/1965 | |
| | | | thousands of persons | | | | per cent | |
| | | | 1965 | 1975 | 1965 | 1975 | Industry | Constructions |
| Total ROMANIA | 323.0 | 292.0 | 1675.6 | 2802.2 | 512.5 | 730.7 | 167.2 | 142.6 |
| COVASNA | 329.0 | 655.4 | 15.4 | 25.5 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 164.9 | 312.0 |
| HARGHITA | 301.9 | 306.5 | 29.6 | 52.3 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 176.9 | 204.0 |
| SATU MARE | 362.2 | 368.9 | 25.8 | 46.2 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 179.3 | 336.9 |
| SĂLAJ | 482.5 | 442.0 | 8.6 | 18.1 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 211.5 | 411.2 |
| CLUJ | 327.9 | 250.7 | 68.8 | 114.2 | 18.1 | 25.1 | 166.1 | 138.6 |
| BIHOR | 332.5 | 210.5 | 46.7 | 86.3 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 184.6 | 109.2 |
| MUREȘ | 283.2 | 147.8 | 48.5 | 84.6 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 174.3 | 102.7 |

Source: The Central Board of Statistics.

*Table 1*

| COUNTY | Gross industrial output 1975/1965 per cent | Investment 1975/1965 | Average number of personnel | | | | 1975/1965 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Industry | | Constructions | | per cent | |
| | | | thousands of persons | | | | Industry | Constructions |
| | | | 1965 | 1975 | 1965 | 1975 | | |
| Total ROMANIA | 323.0 | 292.0 | 1675.6 | 2802.2 | 512.5 | 730.7 | 167.2 | 142.6 |
| COVASNA | 329.0 | 655.4 | 15.4 | 25.5 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 164.9 | 312.0 |
| HARGHITA | 301.9 | 306.5 | 29.6 | 52.3 | 4.2 | 8.5 | 176.9 | 204.0 |
| SATU MARE | 362.2 | 368.9 | 25.8 | 46.2 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 179.3 | 336.9 |
| SĂLAJ | 482.5 | 442.0 | 8.6 | 18.1 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 211.5 | 411.2 |
| CLUJ | 327.9 | 250.7 | 68.8 | 114.2 | 18.1 | 25.1 | 166.1 | 138.6 |
| BIHOR | 332.5 | 210.5 | 46.7 | 86.3 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 184.6 | 109.2 |
| MUREŞ | 283.2 | 147.8 | 43.5 | 84.6 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 174.3 | 102.7 |

Source: The Central Board of Statistics.

*Table 2*

| COUNTY | The share of the population employed in industry as part of the total number of population employed (in percentage, Dec. 31) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1965 | 1970 | 1974 |
| Total ROMANIA | 19.2 | 23.0 | 29.6 |
| COVASNA | 20.0 | 23.4 | 31.0 |
| HARGHITA | 21.1 | 26.2 | 34.5 |
| SATU MARE | 18.4 | 21.7 | 27.3 |
| SĂLAJ | 8.0 | 11.7 | 17.8 |
| CLUJ | 22.4 | 28.7 | 35.6 |
| BIHOR | 17.0 | 23.5 | 33.4 |
| MUREŞ | 19.8 | 24.5 | 30.5 |

Source: The Central Board of Statistics

*Table 3*

| COUNTY | Flats made available * | | % | Sales of goods per inhabitant 1975—1965 % | Money incomes of the population from the socialist units, per inhabitant 1974/1970 % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1966—1970 No. of flats | 1971—1975 No. of flats | | | |
| Total ROMANIA | 333,177 | 512,507 | 153.8 | 196.7 | 134.3 |
| COVASNA | 2,627 | 5,377 | 204.7 | 201.2 | 142.3 |
| HARGHITA | 4,633 | 6,894 | 148.8 | 204.5 | 148.0 |
| SATU MARE | 4,776 | 8,647 | 181.1 | 206.5 | 130.1 |
| SĂLAJ | 1,679 | 3,625 | 215.9 | 215.9 | 145.1 |
| CLUJ | 14,132 | 19,388 | 137.2 | 188.8 | 132.5 |
| BIHOR | 6,920 | 10,958 | 158.4 | 192.1 | 133.6 |
| MUREŞ | 10,104 | 11,790 | 116.7 | 178.8 | 134.2 |

Source: The Central Board of Statistics

* Flats made available from the state central funds, of the state economic units, of the cooperative organizations and out of the population funds with state credits (excluding the hostels for single persons).

Enterprises endowed with modern installations were built in all the counties mentioned before (*see* Annex 2).

In Romania, the entire system of economic administration is ensured by organisms of collective management which bear the name of working people's councils and committees, made up of specialists and representatives of the employees. Out of the total number of 77,214 members of the working people's councils, 6,531 (8.5 per cent) are Hungarians and out of this number there are : 561 — general managers, deputy general managers and deputy managers ; 150 — chief engineers ; 350 — chief accountants ; 505 — heads of departments ; 1,236 — heads of sections, laboratories and workshops (the data refer to the year 1975) *.

* According to the data supplied by the Central Board of Statistics.

# THE USE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE

The free use of the mother tongue in the entire economic, political and cultural life is ensured, in Romania, for all the co-inhabiting nationalities, and therefore also for the Hungarian nationality.

## EDUCATION

The children belonging to the population of Hungarian nationality, just like all the children of school age in Romania, have access to all forms of education and have the possibility to learn in their native language. They are : kindergartens, general schools, general culture high schools, specialized high schools, vocational schools, higher education institutes. All these educational establishments are distributed on the territory of the country in keeping with the composition of the population on nationalities.

In the localities with a mixed population, the children belonging to the co-inhabiting nationalities are studying in units in which there are sections having as tuition language the language of respective nationality. According to curricula, subject matters are taught in the native language, in all forms. The children of the co-inhabiting nationalities also have to an equal extent, the right to study in schools with Romanian as tuition language. Upon request, they are ensured the possibility to learn in their mother tongue.

The state ensures the training of the necessary teaching staff for education in the language of the Hungarian nationality, as well as the required textbooks.

The financing is ensured from the State Budget and is included in the budget of the administrative territorial unit where the respective schools are functioning. All children are given school books free of charge ; text books are issued in the mother tongue, scholarships are granted and there are many hostels, a.s.o. 162 titles of textbooks in 1,491,640 copies to the value of 9,922,716 lei were printed in the 1974—1975 school year [1].

*Table 4*

**Preschool, elementary, secondary, high schools and technical-vocational education**

| | Academic Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1955/1956 | | 1974/1975 | | |
| | units (sections) | pupils | units (sections) | pupils | teaching staff |
| **1. Preschool education** | | | | | |
| Total Romania | 6,422 | 275,433 | 13,289 | 770,016 | 31,743 |
| In Hungarian | 845 | 39,669 | 1,083 | 52,765 | 2,104 |
| **2. Primary and secondary Education** | | | | | |
| Total Romania | 15,523 | 1,603,025 | 14,722 | 2,882,109 | 137,405 |
| In Hungarian | 1,563 | 152,234 | 1,285 | 160,939 | 8,993 |
| **3. High Schools of General Culture** | | | | | |
| Total Romania | 375 | 129,135 | 434 | 344,585 | 14,818 |
| In Hungarian | 69 | 10,370 | 76 | 19,050 | 840 |
| **4. Vocational Education** (specialized high schools, vocational schools, apprenticeship at the place of work) | | | | | |
| Total Romania | 631 | 123,920 | 1,064 | 615,876 | 26,973 |
| In Hungarian | 77 | 7,585 | 88 | 8,974 | 346 |

Source: *The Statistical Year Book of the Socialist Republic of Romania*, 1975, pp. 422—464. *The Statistics of the Ministry of Education and Instruction.*

As regards higher education, in 1974/1975 there were 137 faculties with 108,750 students (at day courses) of whom 6,188 were of Hungarian nationality distributed on specialities as follows [1] :

*Table 5*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. The technical sector | 2,115 (34.1%) |
| 2. The agricultural sector | 525 ( 8.5%) |
| 3. The economic sector | 342 ( 5.5%) |
| 4. The medical-pharmaceutic sector | 1,260 (20.4%) |
| 5. The juridical sector | 76 ( 1.2%) |
| 6. The higher teacher-training sector | 1,616 (26.1%) |
| 7. The artistic sector | 254 ( 4.1%) |

Courses in Hungarian are delivered in 20 faculties. For instance at the Babeş-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, of the total of 207 courses, 77 are in Hungarian. At the Me-

[1] According to the data supplied by the Ministry of Education and Instruction.

[1] *Cf. Statistics of the Ministry of Education.*

dical-Pharmaceutic Institute of Tg. Mureș of the total of 132 courses, 126 are delivered in Hungarian as well. In 5 higher-education institutes, at 48 specialities, courses are delivered both in Romanian and in Hungarian [1].

The "Szentgyörgyi István" Drama Institute is fuctioning in Tg. Mureș, with tuition in Hungarian alone.

## MASS MEDIA

In Romania **books** in Hungarian are published in 11 publishing houses, out of which one is exclusively profiled on literature in the languages of the co-inhabiting nationalities ("Kriterion").

The situation of the publications in Hungarian in 1975 is as follows :

*Table 6*

| Publishing House | Number of Titles | Author's* Sheets | Number of Copies Printed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kriterion | 103 | 1,526 | 940,255 |
| 2. Dacia | 36 | 388 | 221,240 |
| 3. Political | 19 | 165 | 122,570 |
| 4. Creangă | 16 | 147 | 181,840 |
| 5. Didactic and Pedagogical ** | 10 | 155 | 103,450 |
| 6. Ceres | 10 | 109 | 48,836 |
| 7. Encyclopedic and Scientific | 9 | 150 | 19,000 |
| 8. Albatros | 7 | 66 | 24,845 |
| 9. Other publishing houses | 6 | 81 | 21,980 |
| TOTAL : | 216 | 2,795 | 1,684,016 |

* An author's sheet is equivalent to 40,000 printing signs 16 pages of printed text respectively.

** Without textbooks

Source: *The Statistics of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education*

[1] The report of the Council of the Working People of Hungarian Nationality presented at the plenary meeting of the Councils of Working People of Hungarian and German Nationalities, "Scînteia", No. 10354, December 4, 1975.



The Romanian book distribution network puts at the disposal of readers in Hungarian books in Hungarian, published both in the country and abroad. Here are a few statistical data for the last five years :

*Table 7*

| | Home production | | Import | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Titles | Number of Copies | Number of Titles | Number of Copies | Number of Titles | Number of Copies |
| Total 1971—1975 | 1,202 | 10,017,000 | 1,181 | 1,814,000 | 2,383 | 11,831,000 |

Source: *The Statistics of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education*

The home production of books printed in Hungarian in the last years is as follows :

*Table 8*

| | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of titles | 214 | 187 | 216 |
| Author's Sheets | 1,707 | 2,038 | 2,795 |
| Thousands of Copies | 1,381 | 1,095 | 1,684 |

Source: *The Statistics of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education*

In Romania there are 30 **periodicals** in Hungarian with a varied profile. Of these, 3 publications appeared before 1940, 3 in the period between 1940—1944, 10 between 1945—1950, 9 between 1951—1960 and 5 between 1961—1970. The number of copies of these publications has grown as follows :

*Table 9*

| | 1971 | % compared to total press | 1975 | % compared to total press |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average number of copies per issue | 511,401 | 4.4 | 560,876 | 5.5 |
| Yearly total number of copies | 81,363,054 | 5.8 | 82,394,453 | 7.0 |

Source: *The Council of Socialist Culture and Education*

According to their profile and the publishing institutions, the publications in Hungarian are grouped as follows : 5 social-political dailies of which one central and 4 local ; 13 weeklies, of which 6 are of the county committees and the people's councils, 6 of the various organizations belonging to the Socialist Unity Front and a weekly brought out by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education ; 8 monthly magazines, of which 6 are published by the Socialist Unity Front, and 2 by the Ministry of Education and Instruction, a half-yearly review published by the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a quarterly and a review issued every two months by the Department of Cults ; a publication of the State Council referring to legislation and normative acts which does not come out on a special date (*see* Annexes 3 and 4).

The Romanian state gives financial support to the publication of printed material in Hungarian. Thus, only in 1975, the subventions granted by the state to the respective publications amounted to approximately 15,000,000 lei [1].

The **Radio and Television** stations have broadcasts in Hungarian : the TV transmits a 2 hours and a half programme weekly, 126 hours annually. The central radio stations and the Cluj-Napoca and Tg. Mureş territorial studios broadcast an average number of 1914 hours in Hungarian

[1] After data supplied by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.



annually : the Bucharest central studios 328 hours ; the Cluj-Napoca territorial studio 855 hours and the Tg. Mureş territorial studio 730 hours respectively.

## CULTURAL AND ART INSTITUTIONS

The Hungarian nationality of Romania has an original spiritual thesaurus, an outcome of a long literary-artistic and folklore creation, unfolded in close connection with the spiritual assets of the Romanian population, with which it has been living together for centuries.

These values are being cultivated as part of a network of cultural artistic institutions, including : theatres, houses of culture, people's universities, professional or amateur artistic groups, etc. There is a Hungarian state opera-house, 6 drama-theatres with their sections, attended in the last 5 years as follows [1] :

*Table 10*

| | Annual average number of spectators between 1971—1975 |
|---|---|
| The Hungarian Opera of Cluj-Napoca | 120,515 |
| **Drama Theatres** | |
| Cluj-Napoca | 125,091 |
| Sf. Gheorghe | 102,796 |
| Oradea | 68,262 |
| Tg. Mureş | 83,908 |
| Timişoara | 70,465 |
| Satu Mare | 72,822 |

In three big towns there are puppet theatres in Hungarian or sections. The above-mentioned theatres go on tours both in the country and abroad (*see* Annex 5).

Cultural-artistic activities in Hungarian take place in the houses of culture of the county-seat towns and of localities with a Hungarian population. Thus the "Petöfi Sándor"

[1] After data supplied by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

house of culture of Bucharest is annually attended by approximately 100,000 people. Five practical circles and four artistic ones are functioning there and yearly about 300 conferences are being held.

As regards Hungarian artistic groups at the beginning of 1975 more than 1,900 were functioning (237 choral groups, 212 folk music orchestras, 54 brass-bands, 397 folk dance groups and folklore ensembles, 659 theatre groups, 269 artistic groups, a.o. [1]

The customs and traditions of the various co-inhabiting nationalities are cultivated through the free unfolding of the folk creation, through the preservation of folk art objects in museums, exhibitions, and their appraisal in folk manifestations, etc.

People's universities in Hungarian, as a form of education for adults, have expanded their activity as follows [2]:

*Table 11*

| | 1971–1972 | 1972–1973 | 1973–1974 | 1974–1975 | 1975–1976 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Courses | 164 | 297 | 422 | 447 | 598 |
| Students | 8,374 | 13,627 | 15,813 | 20,229 | 27,857 |

[1] After data supplied by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

[2] *Ibidem.*



# FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP [1]

The rights and liberties in exercising a religions cult, which are guaranteed by the Constitution (*Art. 30*) and settled by the Law on the general régime of cults, refers to : church organization, in bishopries, with their own leading forums, the use of the believers' mother tongue in cult practicing and administration, the existence of theological higher institutes for the training of the clergy, the publication of religious books, calendars, folders etc., the holding of foreign relations with a confessional or interconfessional character, with religious organizations and similar churches abroad, in conditions of a total independence and non-interference in problems of their domestic life.

The main cults attended by people of Hungarian origin in Romania are :

— **The Roman-Catholic cult,** approximately 700,000 Hungarian believers, organised — together with other believers of this cult — in a bishopric with its seat in Alba Iulia ;

— **The Calvinist, Reformed cult** with approximately 700,000 believers organised in two bishoprics with their seat in Cluj-Napoca and Oradea ;

— **The Unitarian cult,** with approximately 50,000 believers, organised in a bishopric with its seat in Cluj-Napoca ;

— **The S. P. Evangelic cult,** with approximately 30,000 believers, organised in a superintendence with its seat in Cluj-Napoca.

[1] After data of the Department of Cults.

The same rights and freedoms are ensured to believers of Hungarian nationality who belong to the communities of neo-Protestant cults, Baptist, Adventist and Pentecostal cults.

Regarding the organizational structure and the normal ensurance of religious life, in conditions of the full freedom of the above-mentioned cults, we mention that for Hungarian-speaking Roman-Catholic believers there are 515 churches with 500 priests ; the Reformed believers have 836 worship houses with 773 priests ; the Unitarians have 138 churches with 130 priests and the S. P. Evangelical believers 46 worship houses and 44 priests.

Just like the other churches in our country, the cults with believers of Hungarian nationality have built and renovated several churches in the last few years, according to necessities. Of the new constructions we mention the two Reformed churches in Bucharest (Şoseaua Viilor and "Calvineum") and the one in Oradea. At the same time, the Roman-Catholic cathedrals, historical monuments, of Alba Iulia and Cluj-Napoca and the Unitarian church of Enloc, Harghita County, have been renovated with state funds.

As regards theological higher-education institutes, the Roman-Catholic cult has an institute in Alba Iulia whose courses with a duration of 6 years, are attended by 123 students ; for the Protestant cults there is a unique institute, with Reformed, Unitarian and S. P. Evangelical sections attended by 162 students.

Religious life develops in Church, and the training of servants is made in the monther tongue — religious and prayer books, as well as other publications are put at the disposal of the clergy and of the believers.

In the last 2 years alone the following students studied abroad : 4 Roman-Catholic theologians of Hungarian nationality studied in Rome with fellowships given by the Vatican ; 2 Reformed theologians got fellowships from the Reformed church of the Federal Republic of Germany to study in Münster ; a Reformed theologian went to the Waldensian theology Faculty in Rome ; a Reformed theologian and an S. P. Evangelical one went for studies to the Bossey Ecumenical Institute in Switzerland.

For improving the theological training of the priests and for their orientation towards different problems of the home and international religious life the following books have been published : *The Commentary of the Second Helvetic Confession, based on works by Bulinger Heinrich* ; *Book of Choral* ; *You Should Listen to Him* (a book of sermons) ; *Biblical fragments*. On the occasion of the festivities in Romania in 1968 occasioned by the anniversary of 400 years since the setting up of the Unitarian Church, a volume was issued entitled *400 years, 1568—1968*.



The Reformed cult together with the S. P. Evangelical one are publishing the monthly review *Református Szemle* ; the Unitarian cult is issuing the quarterly *Keresztény Magvető*. In the monthly review *The Baptist Christian Guide*, which comes out in Romanian, articles are also published in Hungarian, destined to the respective believers.

In the last few years the following books were published in Hungarian, for the Roman-Catholic, Reformed, Unitarian, S. P. Evangelical, Baptist, Adventist and Pentecostal believers: 59,000 books of prayer, 18,500 books of religious songs, 25,000 catechisms ; a lectionary in 3 volumes in 2,000 copies each and the booklet *The Liturgical Reform* in 50,000 copies (both publications for the Roman-Catholic Cult) ; other books of cult (of sermons, of chorals for organ-players and singers, biblical fragments for sermons, etc.) in 5,000 copies ; church calendars in 259,500 copies yearly, folders with reproductions of historical and art monuments in 100,000 copies ; Roman-Catholic holy images with inscriptions in Hungarian, in 46,000 copies, etc.

As part of foreign relations, the representatives of the Protestant churches and Hungarian-speaking believers have attended meetings of international religious organizations with a confessional or interconfessional profile such as : The Ecumenic Council of Churches, the Conference of European Churches, the Christian Conference for Peace, the Reformed World Alliance and the I.A.R.F. (International Association of Religious Freedom). Bishops Albert Klein and László Papp, accompanied by professor Loránd Lengyel, from the Protestant Theologic Institute of Cluj-Napoca attended the debates of the Fifth General Assembly of the Ecumenic Council of Churches held in Nairobi-Kenya between November 23—December 10, 1975 (*see* Annex 6 : *Excerpts from the press*).

Between August 17 and 19, 1968, festivities took place in Cluj-Napoca, Turda and Deva devoted to the anniversary of 400 years of existence of the Unitarian Church, set up in 1568 by Dávid Ferenc (1520—1579), born in Cluj-Napoca,

and who was the first bishop of that church. Participating were 15 delegates, representatives of the Unitarian Church from the United States, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Holland, Switzerland, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, as well as of the leadership of the I.A.R.F. headed by Peter Dalbert, former president of that international confessional organization.

On the occasion of the anniversary in May 1974 of 25 years of existence of the Unique Protestant Theological Institute of Cluj-Napoca, participating were 9 personalities of the international religious life from among whom we mention the Reformed bishops Barth Tibor (Hungary), Imre Gyengye (Austria), the president of the Lutheran World Federation Mikko Juva (Finland), the president of the I.A.R.F. John Kielty (Austria), the secretary-general of the Reformed World Alliance Edmond Perret (Switzerland), etc.

The heads of the Protestant Churches together with Hungarian-speaking believers belong, alongside leaders of all the other cults in Romania, to the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front. Bishop László Papp, of the Reformed bishopric in Oradea is a deputy to the Grand National Assembly.

# ANNEXES

*Annex 1*

# EXCERPTS FROM THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA'S LEGISLATION CONCERNING THE CO-INHABITING NATIONALITIES

## Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania

*Art. 17.* The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, or religion, shall have equal rights in all fields of economic, political, juridical, social and cultural life.

The State shall guarantee the equal rights of the citizens. No restriction of these rights and no difference in their exercise on the grounds of nationality, race, sex, or religion, shall be permitted.

Any attempt at establishing such restrictions, at nationalist-chauvinist propaganda and at fomentation of racial or national hatred shall be punished by law.

*Art. 22.* In the Socialist Republic of Romania the co-inhabiting nationalities shall be assured the free use of their mother tongue, as well as books, newspapers, periodicals, theatres and education at all levels in their own languages. In territorial-administrative units also inhabited by population of non-Romanian nationality, all the bodies and institutions shall use in speech and in writing the language of the nationality concerned and shall appoint officials from its ranks or from among other citizens who know the language and way of life of the local population.

## Electoral Law of Romania, Law No. 67/1974

*Art. 2.* The election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils is based on full equality



of rights of the citizens, irrespective of their race, nationality, sex or religion.

## Law No. 2/1968 on the administrative organization of Romania's territory

*Art. 3.* The county is composed of towns and communes — the basic units of the administrative-territorial organization of the country — depending on the geographical, economical, social-political, ethnical conditions and the cultural and traditional links of the population.

## Law No. 57/1968 for the organization and operation of the people's councils

*Art. 4.* The people's councils carry on locally the national Marxist-Leninist policy of the state and the Party, providing to all the citizens, irrespective of their nationality, the full equality of rights, in all the areas of the economic, political, legal, social and cultural life.

Within the administrative-territorial units inhabited by a population of another nationality than Romanian, working people belonging to these nationalities are elected to the local state authorities and to the local state administrative bodies. The local authorities utilize both in speech and in writing the language of the respective nationality also, and nominate clerks from among their ranks or citizens who are knowlegeable of their language and way of living of the local population.

## Law No. 11/1971 on the organization and management of the state socialist units

*Art. 42, par. 3, 4.* The bodies through which the collective management of the socialist units is carried out are the working people's committees for the management of economic and social activity, working people's councils for the management of economic and social activities, called by the present law the *working people's committees* and respectively the *working people's councils* as well as the working people's general assemblies.

The working people's committees and councils are made up by people holding responsible jobs, experienced specialists,

the working people's elected representatives. Within the units where working people belonging to the co-inhabiting nationalities are functioning, working people of these nationalities will also sit within the committees and councils.

### The Statute of the Socialist Unity Front

The Socialist Unity Front is made up of the Romanian Communist Party, the mass organizations, public organizations, professional and cooperative organizations, working people's councils belonging to the co-inhabiting nationalities, creators' unions, scientific associations and societies, cultural and sport associations, religious associations as well as other organizations. (*Preamble*)

*Art. 4.* The Socialist Unity Front militates in favour of the achievement of the national policy of our Party and of our state, for the continuous strengthening of the friendship and brotherhood between the Romanian and the people belonging to the co-inhabiting nationalities, for their active participation to the continuous prosperity of socialist Romania.

### Labour Code

*Art. 2.* To all the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with no restriction or sex, nationality, race or religion distinction, the right to work is guaranteed, having the possibility to carry on activities in the economic, technological, scientific, social or cultural area, according to their aptitudes, professional training and individual aspirations, in keeping with the needs of the whole society.

### Law No. 11/1968 on education in Romania

*Art. 4.* The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to education, with no distinction of nationality, race, sex or religion, and without any other restriction which might constitute a discrimination.

*Art. 9, par. 2, 3, 4.* In keeping with the Constitution's provisions tuition at all levels is being given, for the co-inhabiting nationalities, in their own language also.



The Ministry of Education ensures the training of the necessary teaching staff in the languages of the co-inhabiting nationalities.

For the entrance examinations set up by this present law, the candidates have the right to sit for examinations in their mother tongue, for the subjects they have studied in this language.

### Decree No. 301/1971 on the setting up, organization and functioning of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education

*Art. 2.* The Council of Socialist Culture and Education takes action for the promotion of the principles of communist ethics for the cultivation of a high social and moral responsibility of citizens towards the general interests of socialist society, for mass education in the spirit of the people's progressive traditions, of the revolutionary traditions of the working class, in the spirit of brotherhood between the working people of Romanian, Hungarian, German and other nationality, for the development of sentiments of socialist patriotism in the ranks of the working people ...

### The Law of the Press in the Socialist Republic of Romania

*Art. 4.* It is in full agreement with the Party and state policy to ensure a true equality among all the country's citizens, that the working people from the ranks of the co-inhabiting nationalities are created conditions for their information and expression of their opinion through the press in their native language.

### Decree No. 468/1971 on some measures for the improvement of the implementation and popularization of the legislation

*Art. 7, par. last but one.* In those counties, where together with the Romanian population, there is a population belonging to the co-inhabiting nationalities particular care should be taken for popularizing the legislation in their respective languages.

### Decree No. 716/1965 on the organization of the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania

*Art. 4.* The Official Bulletin is published also in its translation into Hungarian.

### Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania

*Art. 109.* In the Socialist Republic of Romania judicial procedure shall be conducted in the Romanian language ; in the territorial-administrative units which are inhabited also by population of another nationality than Romanian, the use of the mother tongue of that population shall be assured.

The parties who cannot speak the language in which the judicial procedure is conducted shall be enabled to become acquainted with the facts of the case through interpretation and shall have the right to speak in court and to sum up in their native language.

### Law No. 58/1968 on the organization of justice

*Art. 8.* The Romanian language is utilized for trials. Within the administrative territorial units inhabited also by a population having a nationality other than the Romanian one the utilization of the mother tongue will be ensured for that population.

The parties who do not speak the language in which the proceedings are carried out should be given the possibility of getting acquainted with the items in the file, as well as the right to take the floor in court and put conclusions through an interpreter.

*Art. 44, last par.* In the courts located within the territorial administrative units inhabited by a population belonging to a nationality other than Romanian judges who know the language of that population will be appointed.

### Law No. 59/1968 on the Judgement committees

*Art. 36, last but one and the last par.* During the progress of cases falling under the competence of the judgement commissions located within the territorial-administrative units inhabited also by a population belonging to a nationality other



than the Romanian one, the utilisation of the mother tongue of that population shall be ensured.

The parties not speaking the language in which the legal proceedings are carried on shall be ensured the possibility to get acquainted with the items in the file and the right to take the floor in the court and put conclusions, through an interpreter.

### Decree No. 31/1954 on the natural and legal persons

*Art. 4.* Civil capacity is recognized to all persons. The sex, nationality, religion, degree of education or the origin have no influence on the capacity.

### The Code of civil proceedings

*Art. 142.* If the party or the witness does not know Romanian, an authorized interpreter shall be utilized or, if not available, a reliable person, in which case the provisions on the experts should be applied.

The judge may act as an interpreter without being sworn in.

### The Code of criminal procedure

*Art. 7.* The Romanian language is utilized during the progress of a penal/criminal trial.

In the judiciary courts within the territorial administrative units also inhabited by a population belonging to a nationality other than the Romanian one, the utilization of the mother tongue of that population is ensured.

*Art. 8.* The parties not speaking the language in which the trial is being carried out are given the possibility to get acquainted with the items in the file and the right to take the floor in court and put conclusion through an interpreter.

*Art. 128.* When one of the parties or another person who will be interogated does not know Romanian or cannot express himself/herself and the penal investigator or the court cannot communicate with him/her an interpreter will be utilized. During the debates the parties may be assisted by an interpreter of their choice.

The provisions of the previous paragraph are applied accordingly also for the case when among the items in the

file or those presented in court are written in a language other than Romanian.

### The Romanian Criminal Code

*Art. 317.* Nationalistic-chauvinistic propaganda, the instigation to racial or nationalistic hate, if it does not constitute the penal offense stipulated in Art. 166 * will be punished by imprisonment from 6 months to 5 years.

*Art. 247.* The restriction by a clerk of the utilization or practice of any citizen's rights, or the creation of a status of inferiority based on grounds of nationality, race, sex or religion, is punished by emprisonment from 6 months to 5 years.

* Art. 166 of the Romanian Penal Code condemns fascist propaganda as well as propaganda directed against the state system.



*Annex 2*

## MAIN INDUSTRIAL CAPACITIES COMMISSIONED OR DEVELOPED DURING THE 1966—1975 PERIOD, IN COUNTIES WITH A MORE NUMEROUS HUNGARIAN POPULATION

### Covasna County

— Installation for brown coal bricks Căpeni
— Motocar electrical equipment Enterprise Sfîntu-Gheorghe
— Screws making Enterprise Tîrgu Secuiesc
— Ready made clothing factory Tîrgu Secuiesc
— Wood processing Enterprise Covasna
— Starch factory Tîrgu Secuiesc
— "Oltul" Textile factory (extention and modernizations)
— Mining Enterprise Căpeni (extention)

### Harghita County

— Mining Enterprise Bălan (extention)
— Iron Works Vlahiţa
— Furniture Factory Gheorghieni
— Wood Processing Enterprise Miercurea Ciuc
— Timber Enterprise Topliţa
— Furniture materials and technical textures Gheorghieni
— Carded wool spinning mill enterprise Miercurea Ciuc
— Thread and spinning Enterprise Odorheiul Secuiesc
— Beer Brewery Miercurea Ciuc
— Wool-type knitwear factory Miercurea Ciuc
— Starch Factory — Sînsimion
— Technical equipment plant Odorheiul Secuiesc
— Furniture factory Satu Mare
— Ready made clothing factory Odorheiul Secuiesc

## Satu Mare County

— Glass Works Poiana Codrului
— Flax and hemp enterprise Negreşti-Oaş
— Flax and hemp enterprise Carei
— Furniture factory Satu-Mare
— Cotton spinning mill Carei
— Ballast Mill Apa
— Beer Brewery Satu Mare
— Blended forage factory
— "Solidaritatea" enterprise Satu Mare
— "Mondiala" Ready made chothing Satu Mare
— "Ardeleana" textile enterprise Satu Mare
— "23 August" enterprise Satu Mare
— "1st September" enterprise Satu Mare
— "Unio" enterprise Satu Mare (extentions)
— Mining Complex Baia Mare : operation of the Tarna Mare deposits
— Dams and draining Turulung-Negreşti (8,058 dammed ha)
— Dams and draining Someş (24,335 drained ha)
— Dams and draining Someş-Crasna (35,831 drained ha)

## Sălaj County

— Enameled conductors enterprise Zalău
— Cast iron and steel industrial fitting Zalău
— Ceramics for buildings Zalău
— Insulating equipment Şimleu Silvaniei
— Furniture factory Cehu Silvaniei — joiner's workshop
— Cotton spinning mill Zalău
— Butter freezer Şimleu Silvaniei
— Spirits distillery Zalău
— Vinification Centre Zalău

## Cluj County

— The Hidro-power station on the river Someş-Tarniţa
— Fine Ceramics Building Complex — Cluj-Napoca
— Boilers and borners factory Cluj-Napoca
— Rectifying equipment Cluj-Napoca
— Prefabs pannels factory Cluj-Napoca
— Cellulosis and paper factory Dej
— Domestic Glassware Enterprise Gherla



— "Terapia" Medicines Enterprise Cluj-Napoca :
  Calcium gluconate installation ;
  Installation for the processing of hormones, steroids, asodine salt and conditioning ;
  Intermediaries for hormones ;
  Conditioned hormones ;
  Medium-syntheses installation ;
  Calcium pentothanate installation ;
  Chloramphenicol installation.
— "11 Iunie" tinned food factory Dej
— Polimer products factory Turda
— Wire industry enterprise Cîmpia Turzii (extensions)
— "Electroceramica" enterprise Turda
— "Carbochim" enterprise Cluj-Napoca
— "Clujana" leather and footwear factory Cluj-Napoca
— "9 Mai" refractory products enterprise Turda
— "Someşul" Knitwear — Cluj-Napoca
— Glass ware enterprise Turda
— "Sinterom" enterprise Cluj-Napoca (extensions)

## Bihor County

— Power stations factory Oradea
— "Crişana" refinery at Suplacul de Barcău
— Ensuring the production flow and developing the brown coal capacity in the mining operation of Suplacul de Barcău
— Binding materials and asbestos factory, Aleşd
— Autoclavised concrete cell factory Oradea
— Building materials enterprise Oradea
— Marble and Building face stone working Vaşcău
— Mechanical enterprise Oradea
— Furniture factory Beiuş
— Cotton spinning mill Salonta
— "Drum nou" textile enterprise Oradea
— "Crişana" textile enterprise Oradea
— "Solidaritatea" footwear enterprise Oradea
— "Bihoreana" footwear enterprise — Marghita
— "Miorita" knitwear enterprise
— Sugar factory Oradea

Mureş County

— Chemical fertilizes factory, Tîrgu Mureş :
  Nitrogenous fertilisers plant No. 5
  complex fertilizers plant
— Chemical factory Tîrnăveni :
  No. 6 carbide furnace
  Barium salt installation
— Equipment and spare parts enterprise Reghin
— Electromecanical computer enterprise Tîrgu Mureş
— Stone quarry opening Cerepeş
— Milk processing enterprise Reghin :
  Powder milk factory, Reghin
— Brewery Reghin
— Thermoelectrical power station Iernut
— "Electromureş" enterprise Tîrgu Mureş
— "Metalotehnica" enterprise Tîrgu Mureş
— "Imatex" textile engineering enterprise Tîrgu Mureş
— "Nicovala" enterprise Sighişoara
— Wooden ware factory Reghin
— Window glass factory Tîrnăveni
— Faïence and glass factory Sighişoara
— Clothing factory Sighişoara
— "6 Martie" enterprise Sighişoara
— Leather and gloves factory Tîrgu Mureş
— Fowl products factory
— Combined fodder factory

Source : Central Board of Statistics.



*Annex 3*

PUBLICATIONS EDITED IN HUNGARIAN

| 0 | Title of publication | First year of publication | Profile character | Editor | Periodicity | Number of copies | Number of pages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Előre | 1947 | Central social-political daily | The National Council of Socialist Unity Front | six times a week | 130,000 | 3×4 ; 3×6 |
| 2. | Fáklya — Bihor | 1946 | County social-political daily | Bihor RCP County Committee and The County People's Council | six times a week | 28,000 | 4 |
| 3. | Igazság — Cluj-Napoca | 1940 | County social-political daily | Cluj RCP County Committee and The County People's Council | six times a week | 25,000 | 4 |
| 4. | Vörös Zászló — Mureş | 1949 | County social-political daily | Mureş RCP County Committee and The County People's Council | six times a week | 29,000 | 4 |
| 5. | Szabad Szó — Timiş | 1944 | County social-political daily | Timiş RCP County Committee and The County People's Council | six times a week | 10,000 | 4 |

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| 5. | Szabad Szó — Timiş | 1944 | County social-political daily | Timiş RCP County Committee and The County People's Council | six times a week | 10,000 | 4 |

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | Vörös Lobogó — Arad | 1944 | County social-political gazette | Arad RCP County Committee and The County People's Council | weekly | 10,700 | 8 |
| 7. | Brassói Lapok — Braşov | 1963 | County social-political gazette | Braşov RCP County Committee and The County People's Council | weekly | 8,000 | 8 |
| 8. | Megyei Tükör — Covasna | 1968 | County social-political gazette | Covasna RCP County Committee and The County People's Council | weekly | 15,000 | 8 |
| 9. | Harghita — Harghita | 1968 | County social-political gazette | Harghita RCP County Committee and The County People's Council | weekly | 22,000 | 8 |
| 10. | Bányavidéki Fáklya — Maramureş | 1958 | County social-political gazette | Maramureş RCP County Committee and The County People's Council | weekly | 7,000 | 8 |
| 11. | Szatmári Hírlap — Satu Mare | 1949 | County social-political gazette | Satu Mare RCP County Committee and The County People's Council | weekly | 14,000 | 8 |

| 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | Új Élet | 1957 | Illustrated political social-cultural review | The National Council of the Socialist Unity Front | twice a month | 20,000 | 24 |
| 13. | Munkásélet | 1958 | Political and economical-social gazette | The General Confederation of Trade Unions in Romania | weekly | 12,000 | 8 |
| 14. | Ifjúmunkás | 1957 | Youth's political and social-cultural review | Union of Communist Youth | weekly | 24,000 | 8 |
| 15. | Jóbarát | 1950 | Illustrated review for pioneers | National Council of the Young Pioneers' Organization | weekly | 25,000 | 12 |
| 16. | Napsugár | 1957 | Illustrated review of educational stories | National Council of the Young Pioneers' Organization | monthly | 38,000 | 16 |
| 17. | Dolgozó nő | 1945 | Illustrated political and social-cultural review | Women's National Council | monthly | 80,000 | 24 |
| 18. | A Hét | 1970 | Political, ideological and cultural magazine | Council of Socialist Culture and Education | weekly | 10,000 | 12 |

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. | Korunk — Cluj-Napoca | 1926 | Political, ideological and cultural magazine | Council of Socialist Culture and Education | monthly | 3,500 | 80+4 plates + cover |
| 20. | Művelődés | 1948 | A guide for cultural establishments | Council of Socialist Culture and Education | monthly | 1,500 | 64+ cover |
| 21. | Utunk — Cluj-Napoca | 1946 | Literature and Arts Review | Writers' Union | weekly | 12,000 | 8 |
| 22. | Igaz Szó — Mureş | 1953 | Literature and Arts Review | Writers' Union | monthly | 6,000 | 96+4 plates + cover |
| 23. | Matematikai-lapók Cluj-Napoca | 1956 | Pupils' educational magazine | Ministry of Education and Instruction and the Society for Mathematical Sciences | monthly | 4,000 | 40+ cover |
| 24. | Falvak dolgozó népe | 1945 | Social-political and economic review | The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry together with The National Union of Agricultural Cooperatives and CENTROCOOP (The Cooperative Central) | weekly | 9,000 | 8 |



| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25. | Méhészet Romániában | 1948 | Beekeepers' information | The Association of Beekeepers | monthly | 1,500 | 16+ cover |
| 26. | Tanügyi újság | 1957 | Review for swap of experience and methodological advice | Ministry of Education and Instruction | monthly | 8,000 | 4 |
| 27. | Nyelv- és irodalomtudományi közlemények | 1957 | Studies and Researches | Academy of S.R.R. | twice a Jear | 700 | 120+5 plates + cover |
| 28. | România Szocialista Köztársaság Hivatalos Közlönyének Fordítása | 1965 | Normative acts | State Council | without stable periodicity | | |
| | — part I | | | | | 400 | |
| | — part II | | | | | 400 | |
| 29. | Református Szemle | 1919 | | Department of Cults | bimonthly | 1,000 | 80 |
| 30. | Keresztény Magvető | 1922 | | Department of Cults | quarterly | 500 | 64 |

*Annex 4*

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS PRINTED IN THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE

**Serial volumes**

— Téka

**Official Bulletins of the People's Councils**

— Hargita Megyei Hivatalos Közlöny

**Almanacs**

— Előre
— Hargita
— Utunk
— Korunk Évkönyv

**Calendars**

— Előre
— Utunk

**Publications with papers written both in the Romanian and Hungarian languages**

— Napoca Universitară
— Echinox — Cluj-Napoca
— Gînduri studenţeşti — Tg. Mureş
— Revista medicală — Tg. Mureş

**School magazines**

a) in the Hungarian language

— Diákszó
Secondary School, Satu Mare — courses taught in the Hungarian language



— Haladjunk
Secondary School, Aiud — courses taught in the Hungarian language
— Hajnal
Secondary School No. 11, Cluj-Napoca — courses taught in the Hungarian language
— Termés
General School, Ghindari
— Fiatal Szívvel
Secondary School No. 7, Cluj-Napoca
— Gyökerek
Secondary School No. 1 Sfîntu Gheorghe
— Iránytű
General culture Secondary School Baraolt

b) in Romanian and Hungarian languages

— Aspiraţii
Secondary School, Sîngeorz de Pădure
— Din viaţa şcolii
General School No. 8 Tîrgu Mureş
— Tentamen
Bolyai Secondary School Tîrgu Mureş

Source : The Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

*Annex 5*

## TOURS CARRIED OUT BY THEATRES PERFORMING IN THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE DURING THE 1971 — 1975 PERIOD

| Performing theatres | Number of performances | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1973 | | 1974 | | 1975 | |
| | At home | Abroad | At home | Abroad | At home | Abroad | At home | Abroad | At home | Abroad |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. The Drama theatre of Cluj-Napoca | 50 | | 45 | | 55 | | 60 | | 55 | |
| 2. Hungarian Opera of Cluj-Napoca | 45 | 12 Yugoslavia | 50 | | 40 | | 50 | | 60 | |
| 3. The puppet theatre of Cluj-Napoca | 105 | F. R. of Germany Holland | 110 | | 100 | 6 Yugoslavia | 105 | | 120 | |
| 4. The Drama theatre of Sfîntu Gheorghe | 140 | | 150 | 7 USA | 135 | 9 Hungary | 150 | 7 USA | 150 | 8 Hungary |
| 5. The Drama theatre of Oradea | 75 | | 70 | | 70 | 6 Hungary | 80 | | 75 | 7 Hungary |
| 6. The puppet theatre of Oradea | 120 | 5 F. R. of Germany | 130 | | 125 | | 120 | 7 GDR | 130 | |
| 7. The Drama theatre of Tîrgu Mureş | 45 | 5 Hungary | 40 | 8 USA | 45 | | 50 | | 70 | 8 Yugo-slavia |
| 8. The puppet theatre of Tîrgu Mureş | 90 | | 95 | 18 Bulgaria | 90 | 6 Poland | 100 | | 100 | |
| 9. The Drama theatre of Timişoara | 90 | | 85 | | 85 | | 110 | | 120 | |
| 10. The Drama theatre of Satu-Mare | 95 | | 90 | | 95 | | 90 | | 95 | |
| TOTAL: | 855 | 22 | 865 | 33 | 840 | 27 | 915 | 14 | 975 | 23 |

Source: The Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

## PRESS EXCERPTS

*Élet és Irodalom*, the literary and political weekly magazine of the Hungarian People's Republic published the following paper in its January 3, 1976 issue :

FIRE AND ICE by Varga Domokos

... It was a hasty affirmation to say about the "Dicţionarul istoric al lexicului maghiar din Transilvania" (The Historical Dictionary of the Hungarian Vocabulary in Transylvania) that anyone can get it. The very volume I have has been borrowed, since I could not get hold on any of the 850 copies that came to Hungary. I do hope to be able to obtain one of the 2,000 copies of the second edition... Now when at last after 70—80 years the printing of a larger, many-sided dictionary is being undertaken, not in Budapest, but in Bucharest, by the "Kriterion" publishing house — no one here thinks of ordering enough copies. No one to understand how much we miss if right now, when we do have the occasion, out of our own fault we shall not get enough copies of this universally important work, which due to its size — 7—8 volumes, roughly 10,000 pages according to plans — it is not likely to be reprinted for decades to come.

I did not write the words "universally important" in a haste, but after a lot of thinking. This is a just formulation, both from the standpoint of the Hungarian universal culture and that of the universal European culture... Any one specialized in making dictionaries can see how much this lifelong



work offers, these materials gathered with ascetic patience from the archives, from half a millenium's documents, to those utilising the Hungarian language today and tomorow to the writers and those who are not writers, not only in the historical Transylvania but far away beyond its borders also. And now for the figures :

In Romania the 2,930 copies of the first editions were out-of-print in a few days and now the domestic market shall receive another 2,500 copies of the second edition.

The competent Hungarian Entreprise has first ordered 600 copies and later on raised the demand to 850. The intervention of an eminent academician was needed for a 2,000 copies order of the second edition.

Let's not deceive ourselves : these too are far too few. Not only compared to the 5,430 existing on the other side. They are far too few if we admit that this work should exist in every selfrespecting library, in all the secondary and higher education institutions, as well as in numerous cultural institutions, let alone the great number of interested individuals.

The size of the interest towards this work is related to the price of the dictionary as well. Again some cold figures : the price of the first volume printed in Romania is 93 lei. The price here is 257 forints.

I do not know the cause of this difference which penalizes the Hungarian buyers. I do know that this should be changed as soon as possible. And in my opinion — the present should also be modified as soon as possible — the number of copies ordered should be increased, as long as it is not too late... It would not be impossible to find ourselves getting urgent demands from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Soviet Union since the "Kriterion" publishing house has no direct links with the Hungarian institutions over there..."

*Elet és Irodalom* in its January 10, 1976 issue publishes the following paper :

THE MATHEMATICS OF "KULTURA" FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISE by Revész Tibor

..."As far as we know the prices of books and magazines from abroad are established by the importation authorities : "Kultura", the Foreign Trade Enterprise. Turning again to

the Romanian data — we wonder at the differences between the original prices of subscriptions and those in Hungary.

The annual subscription for any daily paper in Romania is 96 lei. This only one price for a subscription is worked out by "Kultura" as follows : "Elöre" — 250 forints ; "Szabad szó" of Timişoara — 310 ; "Igazság" of Cluj and "Fáklya" of Oradea — 396 forints.

Let's have a look at the situation of the weekly publications. The price for an annual subscription to "Brassói Lapok" in Romania is 26 lei, while here it costs 78 forints ; the "Megyei Tükör" of Sf. Gheorghe costs 210 forints, while the "Szatmári hirlap" — 208 forints, the "Hargita" of Miercurea Ciuc — 220 forints, meanwhile the Baia Mare weekly "Bányavidéki Fáklya"-180. The annual subscription in Romania for the Bucharest "Munkásélet" and "Ifjumunkás" is 15 lei, but "Kultura" has worked out a price of 158 forints for each of these publications.

And here is, finally the most puzzling calculation for the annual subscription to the weekly Bucharest magazine "Falvak dolgozó népe" : 12 lei against, God knows why, 260 forints".

*Target* the paper of the Fifth General Assembly of the Ecumenic Council (Nairobi, Kenya) publishes the following paper in its December 8, 1975, issue :

## THERE IS FREEDOM FOR THE CHURCHES IN ROMANIA

by : Bishop L. Papp, Doctor of Theology, in behalf of the Hungarian Reformed Church of Romania

Bishop A. Klein, Doctor of Theology, in behalf of the German Evangelic Church C.A. of Romania

Professor, Doctor L. Lengyel, on behalf of Hungarian Lutheran Church of Romania

The November 28 issue of the *Target* has published an article on the alleged "oppressive" policy of the Romanian government towards the Hungarian minority on religious problems, based on a memorandum submitted to the heads of



the World Council of Churches by Bishop Zoltán Beky of the Hungarian Reformed Church of USA.

It is obvious that the author of the memorandum, who emigrated from Hungary long ago, has never visited Romania. While totally ignoring the religious situation in our country, he has spoken about the "forced Romanization" and forced "de-Protestantization" of the Hungarian minority in our country.

Answering Bishop Beky's allegations, we the representatives of the churches and national minorities in Romania, attending the Fifth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, wish to offer genuine information to the readers of the "Target" about the facts under discussion, in all objectivity and full responsibility.

The Christian churches in Romania carry on their specific activities, in a climate of full religious freedom guaranteed by the laws of this country. Irrespective of the number of their believers, all the churches enjoy equal rights as to their organization and activity.

On this basis, which excludes any kind of proselytism, the churches in Romania, in the spirit of contemporary ecumenism develop brotherly relations and of mutual respect among all of them seeking to come closer together and to make their invaluable contribution to the material and spiritual welfare of the whole country. The good relations and the mutual respect which exist among these churches are obvious in the frequent and friendly encounters of their leaders, at the inter-church theological conferences organized three times a year within the frame of the local ecumenism, to which Orthodox, Protestant and Catholic theologians are present.

The ecumenical relations which exist among the Christian Churches in Romania are not limited to their leaders, to theologians alone, they extend to the believers of the tiniest parishes, therefore there can be no question of any Orthodox proselytism or of any "Romanization" of the Hungarians.

The Protestant Churches in Romania have five bishops, well organized parishes, well trained priests and a Theological Institute of university level where future priests are trained. The believers have their own places of worship where they can practice their religion within a full religious freedom, while the religious training is carried on in their mother tongue, i.e. Hungarian or German.

The equality of all churches in Romania as to the state laws, their mutual respect and their joint condemnation of proselytism, the existence of a sufficient number of Protestant bishops and priests which fully meet the spiritual needs of their believers, as well as the participation with no discrimination whatever in public life, all these are strong arguments which deny any alleged "de-Protestantization" or lack of freedom for the population of Hungarian origin in Romania.

With no exception the national minorities in Romania enjoy full rights which allows them to preserve their ethnic entity. There are, in Romania, papers, publications, schools, theatres, operas, radio and TV programmes in the languages of the nationalities. Religious journals are printed by the Protestant churches in Hungarian and German languages, for their clergy, for their theological schools as well as for their believers.

We would also like to add, that the so-called "oppression" of the Protestant churches is denied by the fact that today new churches are being built for the Protestant communities. For example, a new church was recently built for the Reformed community in Oradea. This community has never had its own place of worship since the Reformation.

We would also like to underline the fact that Protestant students from Romania go each year for studies abroad, while students from other countries attend the courses of our Institute in the Hungarian or German. Thousands and thousands of copies of the Bible have been received from the World Reformed Alliance as well as from other sister Churches, on state approval, and have been disseminated throughout the country. This practice continues and will continue in the future. Prayer books and religion teaching books have been printed in Romania as well.

Like the other churches in Romania, the Protestant churches have a Theological Institute with two main sections one at Cluj for the Hungarian-speaking students and another at Sibiu for the German-speaking students, in order to preserve their ethnical identities. It is worth mentioning that this Theological Institute was set up after the Second World War. The Lutherans have never had a Theological institute before !



The Hungarian minority, and the Hungarian speaking Churches — the Reformed and Lutheran — as well as the other nationalities and Churches in general, in Romania, enjoy not only full religious freedom, but are also helped by the state to lead a normal life.

It is regrettable that some measures aimed at helping churches and nationalities are mispresented and misinterpreted. It is in this category that the recent measures taken by the state for the restoration and preservation of documents and monuments of historical, cultural and artistical value should be placed. Thus this legal measure which favours us, is presented by Bishop Beky as being directed against us.

In the light of all these realities which are obvious to any one visiting Romania and the churches in that country, Bishop Beky's memorandum on the religious situation in Romania is clearly both tendentious and detrimental.

In keeping with Christian teachings this act is a sin against evidence.

Many representatives of the World Council of Churches have often visited Romania and know the true situation. We would be very happy to see the policy regarding national minorities applied everywhere in the world the way it is practised in Romania.

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